



The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1902.

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL PASSED BY SENATE.

SOUTH CAROLINA JUNIOR SENATOR
VOTED FOR THE GRAPE.

Six Republicans Opposed It By a Vote of 42 to 31 the Measure is Successful. Few Amendments Were Adopted.

Washington, March 17.—After prolonged debate, the senate today passed the ship subsidy bill, the final vote being 42 to 31. Senators Allison and Dooliver of Iowa, Spooner and Quarles of Wisconsin and Proctor and Dillingham of Vermont, Republicans voted against final passage of the bill, and Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, voted for it. The vote in detail follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Bard, Beveridge, Bingham, Barrows, Burton, Clark of Wyoming, Callom, Dohoe, Depew, Dietrich, Dryden, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster of Washington; Frye, Galling, Gamble, Hale, Hanna, Hanabrough, Hawley, Hoar, Jones of Nevada; Keen, Kearns, Kittredge, McComas, McCumber, McLaurin of South Carolina; McMillan, Mason, Mitchell, Nelson, Penrose Perkins, Platt of Connecticut; Scott, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore—42.

Nays—Allison, Bacon, Bailey, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Carmack, Clark of Montana; Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Dillingham, Dooliver, Dubois, Foster of Louisiana; Gibson, Harris, Heitfeld, McLaurin of Mississippi; Mallory, Martin, Money, Patterson, Pettus, Proctor, Quarles, Rawlins, Spooner, Tulliaferro, Teller, Vest—31.

Some amendments to the bill were adopted but they were all agreeable to those in charge of the measure, the friends of the bill voting down all other amendments. With the exception of amendments offered by Mr. Allison and accepted by Mr. Frye, limiting the time of the operation of contracts made under the provisions of the bill to July 1, 1902, and providing that the amount of the expenditure under the mail subsidy paragraph should not at any time exceed \$8,000,000 annually, none of the amendments agreed to materially affected the bill as it was reported from the commerce committee.

The voting upon amendments began at 3 o'clock and such a flood of them was offered that a final vote upon the bill, as amended, was not reached until just before 6 o'clock. Amendments offered by Mr. Vest of Missouri, providing for "free ships" and for the application of the provisions of the anti-trust law to the shipping industry were rejected, as was the amendment proposed by Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, providing that no Chinese person should be a member of the crew of a subsidized vessel. Mr. Pettus of Alabama, offered an amendment providing that the total expenditure under the bill should not exceed \$9,000,000 in any one year. It was adopted in committee of the whole but later in the senate was rejected.

The senate agreed to an amendment offered by Mr. Spooner providing that congress should have power to amend or repeal the act without impairing any contract made under its authority. Mr. Hanna of Ohio offered and the senate adopted three amendments applying directly to the acquisition by J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates of the Leyland line of British ships. They provide that no foreign built ship shall participate in the proposed subsidy, that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent American citizens or corporations from holding or operating foreign ships in the ocean carrying trade, and that no foreign built ship of any line thus acquired by American citizens shall be admitted hereafter to American registry.

Pennsylvania and South Carolina.

1774—1777.

"As an expression of continued friendship, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in which the Continental Congress met, dedicates this building to the State of South Carolina, which furnished two presidents of that patriotic assembly,

1901—1902."

That is the inscription over the great fireplaces in the Pennsylvania Building at the Charleston Exposition. This building constitutes one of the most significant chapters in the new history of old Charleston. It is not only significant of the good will and sympathy of the descendants of Father Penn for their fellow countrymen of the South, great and gratifying as they are, but has the added significance of a strong commercialism which is equally gratifying. Already the Trades League of Philadelphia, one of the most potent organizations of the country, has taken up the idea of direct steamer communication between Philadelphia, Charleston and the West Indies, and if the West Indies, why not South America? Philadelphia has been the site of a great ship building harbor which is fretted at regular intervals by great fields of ice, and where all outdoor work is impossible at times. Her emissaries must see that at Charleston exist all the possibilities for the greatest shipyard in America. Timber, iron, steel, cheap labor, abundant dockage and harbor facilities, already the chosen site of one of the general government's naval stations, and a climate which makes out door labor, not only possible, but pleasant, every day in the year. In fact Charleston is being rediscovered by these gentlemen of the East, and there is every reason to hope that the discovery will result in mutual good from a commercial viewpoint, as it has already resulted in a genuine feeling of kindness and good will. When Gov. Stone gathers his cohorts and goes down to celebrate the Pennsylvania Day at the Exposition on April 16, neither he nor they will have reason to regret their neighborliness.

Advertised Letters

Remaining in postoffice for week ending February 26, 1902.

B.—Lesley Barcus, John H. Boozer, Mrs. Vivian Brown, Mrs. Alice Boozer, Miss Lizzy Butler, Mrs. A. B. Boyley, C.—Mrs. N. D. Chapman, W. M. Caldwell, Mrs. John T. Clinkscales, John Cook, W. C. Cury.

F.—J. F. Floyd, G.—E. S. Goldsberg, H.—Sumner Holdt, J.—Sallie Johnson, Miss Marie Johnson.

K.—J. Kasemethy, Sims Remples, L.—H. F. Lormier, M.—Geo. Mason, M. M. Mills, R.—J. S. Reed, E. E. Rickard, Susie Riser, Lilla Ruff, V.—Miss Hattie Vaughn, W.—Miss Perl Werts.

A.—Winnie Abrams, Griff Abrams, T. Adkin, B.—J. A. Bonds, H. P. Baker, Dick Brower (col) Melany Burton, Emma Burton.

C.—Miss Charlotte Cannon, M. M. Casson, Edgar Cowell, Mat Colmold care Dave Lindsay, Luther Cousins, D.—Bettie Duckett, M. J. Duncan, E.—George H. Edwards (2), F.—Mrs. Anna Floyd, A. A. Foster, G.—Thomas Glynn.

H.—Miss Bessie Haliwanger, Billie Hall, Ben Holdt, Dr. Holway, J.—Jacob Jackson, Miss Alice Jones, K.—Th. mas Kennedy, Hattie Kibler, Butler E. Koon.

L.—C. B. Lane, J. P. Long, H. G. Long, M.—Mrs. Ada McCarley, S. B. McCarley, J. E. McPeck.

P.—Mary J. Pressley, R.—David Rivers, H. P. Rivers, Ellenora Ruff, S.—W. L. Sharp, E. G. Stone, T. M. Sanders, Geo. Shepard, Bluford Stephens, Peter Spearman, Mary Sligh, Jennie Spears, W. P. Summers, J. W. Suber.

T.—Minnie Taylor, Lizzie Townsley, Anns Flunston, W.—Miss Lula Werl, J. W. Willis, John J. Wilson, Jennie Williams.

Persons calling for the letters will please say they were advertised.

FRANK L. BYNUM,

Acting P. M.

A Pain or Greatly Surprised

I never was so much surprised in my life, as I was with the results of using Chamberlain's Pain Balm," says Henry T. Cook, pressman of the A-ville, (N. C.) Gazette. "I contracted a severe case of rheumatism early last winter by getting my feet wet. I tried several things for it without benefit. One day while looking over the Gazette I noticed that Pain Balm was positively guaranteed to cure rheumatism, so I bought a bottle of it and before using two-thirds of it my rheumatism had taken its flight and I have not had a rheumatic pain since." Sold by W. E. Polham & Son.

State Politics Soon to be Active.

PRECINCT CLUBS TO BE ORGANIZED NEXT MONTH.

Date For County Conventions—State Convention to be held in May—Talk of Reduction of Number of Campaign Meetings.

[The State, 18th.]

The time is rapidly approaching for State politics to begin to get active in South Carolina and in two months things will be lively indeed. The first steps towards the opening of the biennial campaign are to be taken next month. The city and county Democratic clubs all over the State are to hold their meetings for the purpose of reorganization and electing members of the county executive committees, and transacting such other business as may come before them, on the fourth Saturday in April, which falls this year on the 26th.

Then the next step will be the holding of the county conventions to elect delegates to the State convention to twice the number of representatives the county has in the general assembly, to choose a county chairman, and express views on any question that may be before the people. These conventions will be composed of delegates elected by the clubs, one for each 25 members on the club roll and one for each majority fraction thereof. The county conventions will be held throughout the State on the first Monday in May—the 4th.

Then will come the State convention on the third Wednesday in May—the 21st this year. It will have to transact all the usual business of the State convention of the party.

It appears now that one of the principal matters will be the proposed reduction of the number of campaign meetings from forty to a considerably smaller number. The matter is being agitated just now, and it is considered likely that the farce of going to every county seat will be stopped.

This year the State has to choose not only a successor to United States Senator McLaurin and a full set of State officers, but new county officers will have to be nominated. Congressmen also will have to be in the field, and the redistricting of the State will make these races particularly interesting.

The roster of candidates for the various State, federal and county officers is now just beginning to fill up.

Thus far while many are being mentioned in connection with the various State and other officers there are many others who have not yet determined what they will do.

OUTLINE OF PROF. HOLMES' NOVEL.

Idea of Utilizing Prisoners in Jail Awaiting Trial so That They Will Not be a Dead Expense.

In his address before the general assembly recently, Mr. J. A. Holmes, State geologist of North Carolina, advanced a novel proposition. He urged that the prisoners who lie in jail awaiting trial be used to work the county roads. In reply, it might be urged that these prisoners could not be worked before their conviction, but Mr. Holmes does not propose to use coercion, but to allow the prisoners the option of working the roads or of lying in jail pending the meeting of the sessions court.

Mr. Holmes produced statistics to show that the loss to South Carolina from having prisoners lie in jail is over \$75,000 a year. A case may be supposed to show where this cost arises. John Jones might be committed to jail in December by a magistrate on some trifling charge, just serious enough to be beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrate. If the prisoner is a poor darkey, unable to give bond, he must lie in jail until March or April, or whenever the next term of the court is held. He costs the State 20 cents for every day he lies in jail. If he is there 30 days, his "disting" or "rashions" bill is \$6. As there are hundreds of such cases in every county the cost aggregates into the hundreds of dollars, and \$75,750 was the total thus ex-

pendent for the whole State in the twelve months for which Prof. Holmes had statistics.

Now, his suggestion is this: That an act be passed allowing the prisoner to make a voluntary contract with the sheriff and county commissioners that if they will release him from jail and turn him over to the county supervisor, he will agree to be worked just as convicted criminals are worked. That if he is acquitted by the jury, then he will be paid at a fair rate of compensation for every day which he has spent at work for the county. If he be convicted by the jury, he will be given credit for the number of days he has worked and this will be deducted from his sentence.

There are objections which could be offered. For instance it might be urged that it is not humane or just to have these prisoners work alongside of convicted felons unless their guilt is certain. Furthermore, it might be said, prisoners are not to be worked on the chaingangs when the term of their servitude is for a period longer than 10 years, and the prisoner himself or nobody else might know for how long his sentence would be. But these are details which could be considered later.

Prof. Holmes made no extended defense of the suggestion. His time was limited, and he alluded to this matter in a few brief remarks. But it is worthy of consideration, especially in view of the enormous annual expense of the State. No doubt many an unconvicted prisoner would prefer to be in the fresh air at work—even on the chaingang—especially as he works with the purpose of shortening his sentence or of being paid for his time if he is adjudged innocent of the charge.

In other States the annual cost of keeping up or feeding prisons confined in the county jail pending trial is much heavier than it is in South Carolina. The following figures are taken from statistics compiled by Prof. Holmes in connection with this suggestion.

In Georgia, 120 of the 137 counties reported. But 27 of those counties use convicts on the county roads, although these counties engaged the labor of 946 convicts. The number of prisoners reported kept in county jails in Georgia pending trial is 1,095, the average cost being 35 cents per day. The aggregate expense was \$160,750. The average cost per convict per day for guarding, etc., was 26 cents. Georgia pays 75 cents per day for hired labor to work on the roads.

In North Carolina reports were received from all of the 97 counties. But 24 counties in that State use convicts on the public highways. The number of convicts thus employed was 643, and the average cost of guarding, etc., was 24 cents per day. There were 607 untried prisoners in the jail, costing the State 30 cents per day each; an aggregate expense of \$182,100. "Free labor" on the roads costs 75 cents per day.

In South Carolina 36 of the 40 counties reported. Thirty-two use convict labor—579 convicts, at a cost of 18 cent per day each. There were 404 in jail awaiting trial, at a cost of 30 cents per day each, aggregating \$75,750 for the year. "Free labor" on roads costs 75 cents a day in this State.

The above statistics relate to normal conditions. This year the expense will be heavier, for in a number of counties the jury law was contested last fall, and many prisoners were remanded to jail, where they remained at a heavy expense to the county until this spring. On the other hand the legislature reduced the cost of disting prisoners to 20 cents per day by general law. Heretofore in some counties the fee was less than in other counties. Whether Mr. Holmes' suggestion may be wise or may be radical it calls attention to the enormous expense incurred through the lawlessness of men and the State is now endeavoring to so utilize the labor of convicted felons that the best financial returns may be realized. The building and maintaining of good roads is generally conceded to be the proper use of convicts.

Republicans Adopt Crumpacker's Scheme.

TO INVESTIGATE NEGRO DISFRANCHISEMENT IN THE SOUTH.
Democrats Will Fight Hard Every Device of Parliamentary Procedure May be Invoked to Defeat Passage of the Resolution.

Washington, March 17.—The house committee on rules by a divided vote on party lines today decided to report the resolution of Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana, for a special committee of 13 members to investigate and report on the alleged disfranchisement of voters in some of the States.

The two Democratic members of the committee, Representatives Richardson, of Tennessee, and Underwood, of Alabama, protested against reporting the resolution. When it was ordered to be reported by the affirmative votes of the Republican members of the committee, Speaker Henderson and Representatives Dillard and Grosvenor, the Democratic of the committee consulted their colleagues on the floor of the house and began considering the advisability of expressing their dissent by resorting to the most extreme device of parliamentary procedure, even to the extent of stopping the regular procedure of the house. That this extreme shall be taken has not yet been decided upon, as Messrs. Richardson and Underwood, after conferring with other Democratic members, stated that action of the character contemplated should not be taken unless there is the most complete concurrence by the entire minority and a determination in advance to make a most determined contest. To this end it is the intention to submit the matter to a Democratic caucus probably on Wednesday night. A caucus already has been called for that night to consider the Boer war. Under the caucus rules it will require unanimous consent to consider anything outside of the Boer subject. But in view of the general sentiment among Democratic members, it is expected that unanimous consent will be given to consider this disfranchisement question. Otherwise another caucus will be called.

One of the minority parliamentarians said:

"The business of the house is largely done by 'unanimous consent,' the courtesy of the minority yielding a strict conformance to the rules. But the minority has the power to withhold 'unanimous consent' and to require a constitutional vote under the rules on every question arising. Without unanimous consent, even the approval of the journal will require a roll call, and it will take a week to pass a bridge bill. The minority will be cautious in going to this extreme and will not take such a step unless assured in advance of a united following. If the step is not taken it will be only because of the majority resorting to such extremes."

It is stated that the movement on the part of the minority is directed not only against the Crumpacker resolution, with a view to contesting its adoption to the last extreme, but also to other legislation so as to embarrass the majority at every point.

The action of the committee on rules in favor of the Crumpacker resolution will not be reported to the house for about ten days as Representative Grosvenor who is to make the report will be out of the city temporarily.

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by "X. Con. Fed." A Member of Third S. C. Regiment.

Volunteers were called for here to go up stairs on a house and sharpshoot. E. C. Longshore volunteered, but a stranger to me said: "Longshore should not go, but he would." He was killed by the first shot the enemy fired at him. Our company then moved forward and took position near the Tennessee river. Volunteers were called for to go to the front. E. C. Longshore, John Galloway and myself volunteered. Only

one was to go at a time. Longshore went first and attracted the fire of a Yankee brigade on him; he got behind a tree and gave shot for shot; finally he got tired and asked me to relieve him; he started back and a hail of bullets was poured after him. He had to cross a plank fence, and he had a hatchet as well as a bayonet in his belt and got fastened on the fence. The balls were striking all around him. I told him to throw his weight over and tangle loose. He did this and came to the ground. He was not hurt. Just at this time we were ordered to cheer and shoot. The regiment had been sent through the woods to strike the enemy in the rear. This they did and were driving the enemy nicely. Capt. J. K. G. Nance's company were deployed as a rear guard for the regiment. Capt. Nance sent word to Col. Nance that the regiment would be surrounded in a few minutes, and Col. Nance stopped his advance and ordered his men to go out by the right flank. The alarm had been a false one and was caused by number of loose horses. This stopped the fighting for the day, but the balance of the brigade had a broad grin on their faces. The gallant old 3d had run from the enemy. The next morning we were in a flat cracking walnuts. The fighting was sharp a short distance in advance by our line of skirmishers. Lieut. Dwight of Gen. Kershaw's staff came galloping to Col. Nance and ordered him to take his regiment to a line of cedar trees. At these trees was the line of battle of the enemy. We went for them at a run, down one hill and up another. There was a short pause. The Yankee officer said he would surrender. The Yankee officer ordered his men to fire. Col. Nance saw what was coming and fell to the ground. The officer said he would surrender again. Col. Nance started to receive the surrender the second time and was again fired on. Then we pushed them and they ran. Our orders were to stop at the cedar trees. So we stopped and gave them a parting fire. A great many of our men were barefooted, and our clothes were threadbare; so while one was pulling off a dead Yankee's shoes, another was pulling off his pants, another searching his pockets. Gen. Kershaw came charging up cheering the 3d for her gallantry. That was the last said about the 3d regiment running. As we had stripped the dead Yankees Gen. Longstreet made us bury them. E. C. Longshore lost his leg, M. H. Gary and John Dalrymple their arms, and John Galloway was killed. The loss of the regiment was heavy.

CONFEDERATE REUNION.

General Walker Selects Greenville as Place of Meeting.

Gen. C. I. Walker has selected Greenville as the next place of meeting of the Confederate veterans. The people of that city have already gone to work to make the reunion a success, and that they will succeed is beyond question.

Committees have already been appointed. Several cities discussed the desirability of having the reunion, but Greenville went about it in a business like way and secured the prize.

The average girl thinks it is smart to try to make other girls think she has refused to marry a man when she is in hysterics for fear he won't ask her.

South Carolina Day at Charleston Exposition Thursday, March 20th, 1902. See very low rates via Southern Railway.

Cough Remedy.

Between the hours of eleven o'clock a. m. and closing time at night on Jan. 25th, 1901, A. F. Clark, druggist, Glade Springs, Va., sold twelve bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says, "I never handled a medicine that sold better or gave better satisfaction to my customers." This Remedy has been in general use in Virginia for many years, and the people there are well acquainted with its excellent qualities. Many of them have testified to the remarkable cures which it has effected. When you need a good, reliable medicine for a cough or cold, or attack of the grip, use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and you are certain to be more than pleased with the quick cure which it affords. For sale by W. E. Polham & Son.

PRESIDENT PELL CALLED TO CONVERSE.

WILL LEAVE COLUMBIA FOR SPARTANBURG'S GREAT COLLEGE.

His Abilities Recognized And Board of Trustees Unanimously Elect Him to Succeed Dr. B. F. Wilson as President.

[Special to The States.]

Spartanburg, March 18.—This morning the board of trustees of Converse college announced their action in regard to securing a successor for Dr. B. F. Wilson as president of that institution. This action of the board is the result of careful and mature deliberation, and those interested have used their energies and judgment to the end of electing a man to this high position who will at least measure up to, if not go beyond, record of the scholarly gentleman who relinquishes voluntarily this post of honor, importance and trust. The Rev. Dr. R. P. Pell of Columbia has been chosen, and he has accepted. Dr. Pell is president of the Presbyterian College for Women in Columbia.

The following is a sketch of Dr. Pell given out to the press by the secretary of the board of trustees of Converse college today:

Robt. P. Pell was born in Washington, N. C., in 1860. He graduated from the University of North Carolina Maxima Cum Laude, in 1881, being one of three men in his class whose average was over 95 per cent. Subsequently he was instructor in English in the University of North Carolina and also in the State normal schools during the summer terms. He then took a course of study in Union Theological Seminary, Va.

For a few years he was engaged in ministerial and teaching work in North Carolina. He was pastor of the Aveligh church, Newberry, S. C., from 1894 to 1896, and since 1896 he has been the successful president of the Presbyterian College for Women, Columbia, S. C. His administration has been intelligent, wise and strong. He combines good scholarship with much good judgment, untiring energy and great capacity for detail management. His executive ability is marked, and Converse college under his administration will continue its growth and usefulness.

His election to the presidency of Converse college was unanimous. He will have large responsibility, but his past success, his fine scholarship and his conspicuous ability give assurance that he will measure up to all expectations.

LAST OF OUTLAW.

The Jesse James of Carolina Drowns Like a Dog—Is Positively Identified.

Branchville, March 17. The body found in the Edisto river Friday morning has been positively identified as the remains of Bartow Warren, though the verdict of the coroner's jury was that the man was unknown to them and that he came to his death by accidental drowning.

Every one that has seen this body and knew Warren during life, positively identified as being his body.

The pistols found on the body were also identified it as Warren's property.

There was a camp fixed just across the river from where the body was found, just large enough for one man to sleep in. This was in sight of where the safe was tied on the night of January 27. The supposition now is that Warren was at this camp watching the safe when the officers found it, and seeing they were pretty close and fearing capture, tried to swim the river and was drowned in the attempt. It was generally thought that Warren was at the head of both of the express robberies which occurred near Fifty-Eight.

There were several express envelopes found on the body, all of which contained \$23.84.

The body was taken to the neighborhood of Warren's old home, near Williams, S. C., for burial.

South Carolina Day at Charleston Exposition Thursday, March 20th, 1902. See very low rates via Southern Railway.